

[From the Friend.] HAVANA—THE SLAVE TRADE.

Should the enclosed written at Havana during the last winter by a young member of the Society of Friends, be deemed worthy of an insertion in "The Friend," it is at the disposal of the editor.

Seventh Month, 11th, 1838.

HAVANA, 1838.

At a time when the all-engrossing subject of slavery within our own borders occupies so large a share of the public mind, it may not be inappropriate to relate a few facts drawn from personal observation during a short sojourn in the island of Cuba, and if possible to direct the attention of the philanthropist from the vexatious and delicate subject of an existing evil at home, to the more glaring and increasing traffic in human flesh, the source of so much misery, the African slave trade, which, it may not be generally known, to the disgrace of the civilized world, is at this very moment carrying on to an alarming extent, almost within sight of our own shores.

In the beautiful harbor of the Havana, the practiced eye of the seaman detects at a glance, from amidst the large fleets of vessels from all quarters of the world, some half dozen or more splendid brigantines, which, for elegance and symmetry of model, breadth of beam, and lightness of rig, are unsurpassed by any vessels in the world,—sharp fore and aft, and lying low, they seem only to touch the water, and as if a zephyr would put them in motion. These beautiful vessels, which do credit to the skill of the architect, and as I was informed, were chiefly built at or near Baltimore, are slavers,—deceitful in appearance as the unruddered bosom of the ocean on which they glide,—their holds are the abodes of wretchedness, disease and death.

In the ports of this Island slavers are fitted out openly and without molestation, lying almost side by side with British, French, and American vessels of war; they dare not molest them unless taken on the high seas, and in the very act of carrying cargo. With the existence of slavery in these Islands, or in the southern states of our own confederacy, in making this communication, I have nothing to do; on the contrary, I can bear frequent testimony to the lenient treatment of slaves, and their apparent content on estates it was my fortune to visit. I have generally found it acknowledged an evil, but one for which it appeared difficult to devise a remedy; but that the American government should remain idle, when every year thousands upon thousands of the human family are carried into bondage, is most astonishing; while their brethren of England, with an example worthy of all praise, have for years been working, and are even now braving climate and disease almost alone, against the nefarious practice.

To the British navy alone be the honor of affording almost the only check to this inhuman traffic: their vessels are ever on the alert, both on the African coast and in the West Indian seas; and surely if any thing will open the eyes of the American people, to the magnitude with which this trade is carried on, the fact of four captures having been made within six months on the southern coast of this island, and the arrival in sight of this city, and within four days of each other, of two slavers with full cargoes of human beings ought to do it. During the latter part of December, the "Eliza Bellita" slaver was captured by H. M. ship "Sappho," and carried into Port Royal, Jamaica, having on board 260 unfortunate Africans, scarcely one of them over fourteen years of age! In the harbor of St. Jago I saw a small clipper-built Guinean man, that I was informed had realized over two millions of dollars in the slave trade; she was very fleet, had been often pursued but never taken.

In company with an English naval officer, I made a visit across the bay to several of these vessels. We were permitted to walk over them, but no particular attention was paid to us; on the contrary, we were looked upon with suspicion, and received short and unsatisfactory answers to our questions; in general all attempts to enter into conversation with those on board appeared useless. With one, however, we were more successful; an old weather-beaten Spaniard was walking the deck—although an old pirate his expression of countenance was fine,—taking a seat under the awning on the quarter deck, offering him a bundle of cigars, and lighting one ourselves, by degrees induced him into conversation, and in course of one hour or more, I learned from him some horrid truths. He told us, that in four voyages he had brought, in the vessel upon which we then were, sixteen hundred human beings; his was a fortunate vessel, and seldom lost more than half a dozen a voyage; once, however, he told us he was not so lucky—a malignant disease broke out on board soon after leaving the coast, and of three hundred taken in Africa, but ninety-five were landed more dead than alive on the island!

The material, such as hand cuffs, chains, and even the lower decks are taken out, stowed in pieces as cargo, and are fitted up on the coast of Africa. We saw the apertures in the decks to admit the air, and as we were leaving the brig on our boat along side, the captain told us exultingly, that he knew we were officers of the British sloop of war, pointing to the "Champion," that was riding at anchor at a little distance from us; but, added he, "you are welcome! I yesterday showed your captain (meaning of the Champion) all over my trim vessel—I have nothing to conceal—your dare not touch me here, and once outside, (with an expressive shrug of the shoulders) you may catch me if you can."

About a league from the gates of Havana, situated delightfully upon a gentle eminence, shaded by groves of the palm and the cocoa, overlooking the Paseo Tacon, and the governor's Casadi Campo and gardens, is a tienda or receptacle for newly imported slaves; it is one of the many that abound on the island. In the cool of the evening we made a visit to this bazaar. A newly imported cargo of two hundred and twenty human beings were here exposed for sale—they were crouched down upon their forms around a large room; during a visit of more than an hour that we were there, not a word was uttered by one of them.—

On entering the room, the eyes of all were turned upon us, as if to read in our countenances their fate; they were all nearly naked, being but slightly clad in a light check shirt, upon which was a mark upon the breast; with few exceptions they were but skin and bone, too weak to support their languid forms; they were reclining on the floor, their backs resting against the wall. When a purchaser came they were motioned to stand, which they obeyed, although with apparent pain; a few were old and gray, but the greater proportion were mere children of from ten to thirteen or fifteen years of age, when they stood, their legs looked as thin as reeds, and hardly capable of supporting the skeletons of their wasted forms. The keeper informed us they were of several dis-

tinut tribes, and that they did not understand one another; this was apparent from the formation of the head. While we were there, five little boys and girls were selected and bought to go into the interior; no regard is paid to relationship, and once separated they never meet again. We left the tienda, and turning through the gateway we saw some who were lying under the shade of the plantain, whose appearance told that they, at least, would soon be liberated from bondage by death,—they were those who had suffered most during the voyage,—their situation was most melancholy. I offered to one the untasted bowl of cocoa milk I was about drinking; she motioned it away with a look that even from a negress was expressive of thankfulness, and which seemed to say how unused she was to such kindness. We left this wretched abode, and in a few minutes were upon the Paseo, where all the beauty and fashion of the city were driving up and down in their volantes, as if all, far and near were happy. What a contrast!

Upon another occasion, as I was riding one evening alone, along the rocky and barren shore that extends for some miles to the eastward of Havana, covered with the cactus and prickly pear, I came suddenly upon a troop of slaves—men, women, and children. I drew up by the way side until they passed; three horsemen were driving them; they were manacled, chained by the ankles, barefooted, and almost naked; they proceeded in silence, which was interrupted only by the rustling of their chains. Under the plea of lighting a cigar, I accosted one of the horsemen; he told me they had just landed in a small inlet on the coast, were one hundred and ninety in number, and were wending their way to one of the receptacles spoken of above. With feelings of pity for the lot of these poor wretches, I rode on for some time, when turning my horse to take a last view of the beauty of the evening sky, for the sun had sunk some time, I again saw the melancholy troop crossing the distant hills, their tall black forms strongly contrasted against the brightness of the western sky,—what were their feelings thus in a strange land and stranger language, unknowing of their fate, as they were under the shadow of night thus driven into eternal bondage?

An expression of opinion upon the subject of slavery in the Spanish islands is dangerous to a stranger; depending upon this traffic to cultivate and people the vast regions of rich and uncultivated land in the island of Cuba, and deriving as it does from the produce of this island its very existence, the Spanish government do all they can to prevent molestation of their subjects or the Portuguese in the slave trade,—and although an apparently attentive ear is given to the repeated and urgent remonstrances of the British government against this traffic, it is rather secretly fostered than frowned upon. While I was at Matanzas, a slaver from the gold coast arrived off the harbour of Havana at broad noon; and right under the guns of the Moro castle, hailed and stopped the "Almendares" steam packet as she was going in, contracted with the captain to land his cargo, which after running into the Havana and landing his passengers, he did; having come out, taken off all the slaves, put them on shore in an inlet on the coast about three miles from the harbour, and returned to the city before night.

In the nineteenth century, with the word liberty upon every tongue both in Europe and the western hemisphere, will it be believed, that the most profitable commerce is that of human flesh. Can there be no stop to the transportation from Africa of human beings? As an evidence of its extent, slaves can be had in Cuba for the small sum of \$300!—it is true those that are acclimated and speak the language are worth more. When this is the case, it is in the power of every one to judge if the commerce is not a thriving one.

FORD'S ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber has removed to the store two doors east of the one lately occupied by himself, (and nearly opposite Brown's Hotel), which he has fitted up in a style not equalled by any establishment of the kind in the District, where he is prepared, with a very select stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, to attend to his customers in the best possible manner, as he uses none but the very best materials, has a set of journeymen not surpassed by any in the United States, and to attend which he has employed Mr. James Parsons, who is so favorably known to the citizens of the District as not to require a single remark. But as he has succeeded so perfectly in fitting those of his customers whom he has attended to, I can but remark, in justice to his merit, that he has become, from experience and the most assiduous attention to business, perfectly habituated to the most elegant style of cutting and fitting; so much so, that he rarely ever fails in giving a perfect fit.

All kinds of work got up in the most elegant manner, and orders attended to with the utmost despatch.
Sept. 1.—JOS. B. FORD.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The attention of the Merchant Tailors is respectfully requested to a large assortment of Goods in their line, which we have to do opened, viz.

- 20 pieces wool-dyed Black Cloths
- 40 do Fancy colored do
- 20 do Fashionable Figured Silk Vestings
- 2 cases Silk Velvets
- Gentlemen's Lamb-swool Shirts and Drawers
- Do super Hoskin Gloves
- Gumelastic and Buckskin Braces
- Brown Hollands
- Colored Cambrics and Silsesias
- 30 pieces Cassimeres, assorted.

Sept. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that application has been made at the Mayor's office for a renewal of the bond given by the Commissioners of the low grounds, dated the 8th day of July, 1822, for lot number twenty-seven (27) in reservation number ten, (10) to William Galloway, by virtue of a sale made by said Commissioners on that day, of said lot to said Galloway, and which said bond has been mislaid or lost. This is therefore to give notice that unless cause shall be shown to the contrary, at the Mayor's office, on or before the tenth of December next, a renewal of said bond will be granted to the subscribers.

Nov 10 JAMES WILLIAMS.
JOHN COBURN.

GARLEGANT'S BALM OF HEALTH

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER,
Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about five years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and seven out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart; and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious colic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most potent medicines are, as a cure all, and when used is found wanting, that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balm of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can produce, if required, the testimony of many respectable persons, that have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give his medicines a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed.

The Public will find it for sale—wholesale and retail—
at
TODD'S Drug-Store.
March 17

NATIONAL BANNER.

Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us.

DEVOTED TO THE DEFENCE OF OUR NATIVE RIGHTS AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES, TO THE NEWS OF THE DAY, AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROPOSALS are herewith issued for publishing, under the above title, and with these declared objects A WEEKLY PAPER, for the success of which, the publishers most confidently trust to the enlightened, the virtuous, and patriotic of our Native fellow citizens.

When it is considered, that with a population of thirteen millions of people, there is but one publication [the Native American, of Washington] throughout our country, and, in fact, devoted to purely AMERICAN principles, to the advocacy of our Native Rights, and our own cherished Liberties and Institutions, while there are great numbers among us conversant to the exclusive interests of foreigners—to foreign, local, and political intelligence, in which their feelings are most strongly and very naturally interested, or to the dissemination of principles entirely dangerous to our liberties and government—will not our patriotic fellow-countrymen come forward to the support of one sincerely devoted to their feelings, their rights, and their interests? We think they will.

Among the important political and national objects proposed by the NATIONAL BANNER it will be its steady purpose to watch every step in the advancement of foreign intrigue and power, and promptly to announce, and fearlessly to oppose every encroachment upon our rights and our principle of action will be to preserve the purity and permanency of our institutions, and our motto, "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!"

Believing the time long since elapsed when, as was contemplated by our laws—if, indeed, that time was known at any period of our history—that the indiscriminate addition of aliens to our population was virtually an accession to our power and sources of happiness, we shall show the impolicy and danger—nay, the fatality and ruin, their introduction in such swarms among us, and particularly the innumerable paupers and felons who are reported from Europe by the public authorities to rid themselves of the burden of their support and society, or their conviction and punishment, as well as, as the great numbers who flee their country to escape the justice due to dishonesty and crime. We shall assert the honor of our nation and the character of our fellow countrymen by opposing the humiliating practice of appointing foreigners to offices of authority over us, and by sustaining the abilities, the integrity, the judgment and intelligence of our own native sons for every department of their own government, and for every sphere of enterprise, genius, and learning. We shall proudly point to every new development of our country's resources, to our national fountains of wealth, happiness, and power, and to the various distinguishing characteristics of our people, and of our Native Land. We shall at all times warn our fellow citizens of the dangers, to which, under their own peculiar government, they, more than any other people, are exposed from the well known determination of foreign potentates, and the secret machinations of their base and bigoted agents to crush our free institutions; and we shall, with like fidelity, point out to the public authorities the honorable means to avoid such fatal results; while we shall, at the same time, endeavor to inspire them with that prudence, caution, and sense of self-respect, so just and so honorable to themselves, yet so lamentably wanting in their estimation of transatlantic pomp, pageantry, and power, and in respect to every thing foreign. Nor will it be less our honest and ardent endeavor to subvert, or modify the violence and recklessness of modern party spirit, which so frequently sacrifices at its shrine, the best interests of our native country.

We shall contend for the sacred principle of Naturalization, so that the time shall be extended, during which aliens are required to have existed in the United States, previous to their becoming possessed of all the rights and immunities of American freemen, and the power to wield the destinies of our country. We shall enforce, with all the facts and arguments so abundantly furnished by the subjects, the necessity of a registration of voters as the only honest and efficient means by which to put a stop to the gross and frequent frauds practised upon the Elective Franchise, and the importance of requiring of Foreigners the ability, at least, to speak or read our language so as to be understood, before being invested with the sacred right of our own enlightened countrymen. It will be our duty and purpose likewise to show that the power to grant Certificates of Naturalization must be changed to other Courts, or Legislative Bodies, if we would not base-ly surrender, at wholesale, the most valuable gifts known to Americans; as well as, as the great advantages which would result to our free institutions, our safety, happiness, and permanent prosperity by requiring of Aliens a passport of character, &c. on their arrival in this country. We shall, in fine, examine and discuss the various political and general subjects of the day with impartiality, honesty, and independence, and mainly, as they may, now or hereafter, affect our National interest and the prosperity of the American people.

The National Banner will likewise embrace the general news of the day, yet always the more useful and pleasing. Among the miscellaneous subjects—to be given with a like careful reference to their practical utility in the various pursuits of life, their amusing or spirited character, and the exposure of every species of quackery—those illustrative of, and promoting, American enterprise, literature, patriotism and virtue, will be conspicuous. Intelligence from Europe, and other parts of the world, of a political, commercial and social character will be communicated with similar views, and with the same steady purpose of affording, in a condensed form, the most important information on all subjects to the American general reader.

In the other great object proposed by this publication, as a journal of popular Science and the Arts, it will stand alone; there being no weekly, and but one of the kind in the United States. This department will embrace, briefly, the new and valuable discoveries and remarkable phenomena in the various branches of useful science, mental, natural, and mechanical philosophy, together with the late inventions and improvements in the department of the Arts, as they are progressively developed in this country, and in Europe.

This branch of pleasing and important intelligence, and its applicability to the numerous purposes of society, business, and life, is not, we believe, generally appreciated. Such being, then, in general terms, the objects and designs of the National Banner, the publishers appeal to the patriotic and scientific, to Mechanics and Artists, as well as the general reader, for a liberal patronage; assuring them all that ample resources will be secured, and the most unflinching exertions made to render it among the most acceptable of the day.

The National Banner will be neatly printed on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, fine paper, and issued on Saturday evening of each week, at the low price of \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months, payable on the delivery of the second number.

N. B.—As the publishers pledge themselves that this publication, when commenced, shall be continued in the full prosecution of all its objects and in conformity with its promises, it will be issued whenever the number of subscribers shall be sufficient to defray its expenses; and should its patronage justify it, it will be published daily.

L. L. CHAPIN, Editor.
New York, Sept. 15.

GEORGE SWEENEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.
July 25.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings; Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors—are assured that Dr. RELF'S Botanical Drops continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:

Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relf's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief."

Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic.
Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For sale by
S. J. TODD,
Washington, D. C.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S Improved Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines. This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician. Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for fever and ague.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CUBERS, AND CAPSICA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual worm-destroying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KROSOTTE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KROSOTTE TOOTH WASH, for arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserving them in a healthy condition.

HOWARD'S KROSOTTE TOOTH PASTE.

DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the cure of coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S INDELEIBLE INK.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, &c. from wearing apparel.

HOWARD'S CRYSTAL CEMENT, for mending broken glass, china, earthenware, &c.

HOWARD'S ISSUE OINTMENT, for keeping open issues and blisters.

HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and delicious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.

HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.

HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.

HOWARD'S ROSEMARY WATER.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.

April 14.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILL'S have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, in Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shiverings, the preceding Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons have given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours. "Although (says a person speaking of these Pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Relf's Asthmatic Pills do! easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do, 12 Pills 50 cents.

Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT, is recommended as decidedly superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris—Palpitations of the Heart, Bronchitis—Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Spasms, and Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This medicine is highly and justly recommended, by numerous and respectable individuals, who have found relief from its use. Many who have been laboring under protracted coughs and pains in the breast, and have been supported by themselves and their friends far advanced in consumption, have been happily restored to perfect health by the use of this valuable Expectorant.

Dr. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, (New York), in a letter to the proprietor, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"I was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Deeks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by her friends to be far gone with consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief, and a night in addition to the above, several hundred case Cough he mentioned of its promptly curing Whooping Cough when every other treatment had failed in giving relief.

In fact, the proprietor can refer to several hundred individuals, in the city of Philadelphia alone, who have been cured of Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and every variety of disease of the Breast, whose certificates would occupy too much space to publish; and he is daily receiving, from every part of the Union, the highest testimonials in its favor.

The Rev. C. C. Crosby, late Agent of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1835.
To Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I have made use of the Indian Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of my children. I am afflicted with the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish, that others, afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using the Indian Expectorant.

C. C. CROSBY.

N. B.—Many of my neighbors, on my recommendation, have tried this medicine with uniform success.

Mr. Crosby's residence is near Elizabethtown, N. J.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Simon Siegfried, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Roxborough, near Philadelphia.
Dr. J. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: You will probably recollect that about two months since, I called upon you and procured a bottle of your Indian Expectorant, stating that I was then troubled with an inveterate hoarseness and cold of three months standing, for which no medicine that I had tried afforded any relief. I deem it due to you and to the Expectorant, to inform you that the use of one bottle entirely removed the complaint, and that I have had no return of it since. From a fair trial of this medicine, and also of your Carmine Balsam, in my own family, and under my observation, I confidently recommend both to the afflicted.

Yours truly,
S. SIEGFRIED.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1837.

A fresh supply just received at
TODD'S Drug Store.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolished, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by a national, and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers, to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand for, and be a separate and independent party of native born Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed